

BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

★ 1918 - 1919 ★

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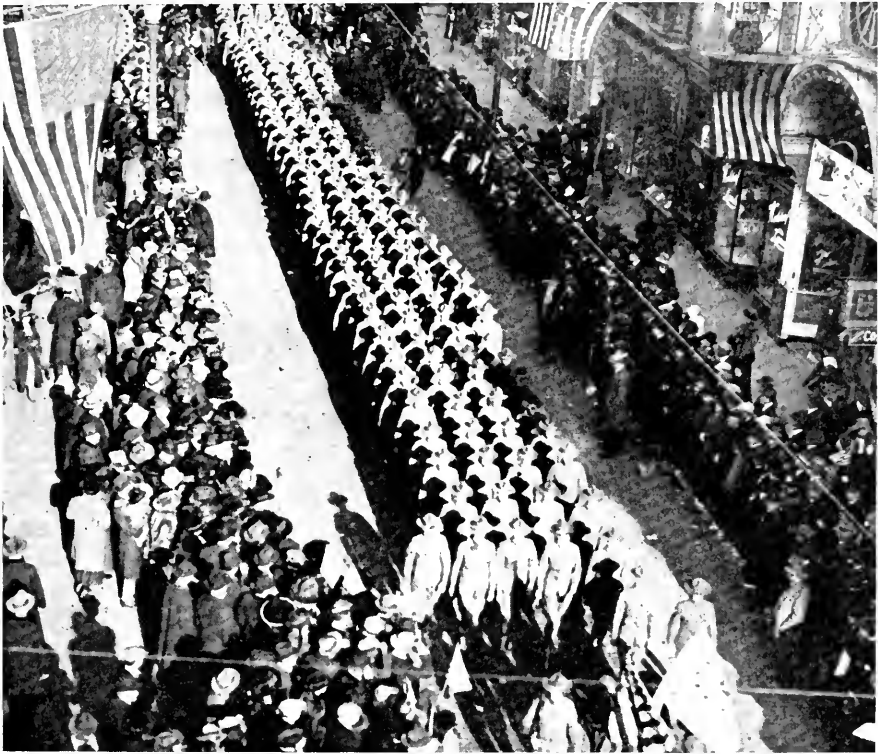
W A R F U N D I S S U E

VOL. XIX

DECEMBER, 1918

NO. 5

B R O W N A L U M N I M O N T H L Y



BROWN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' ARMY TRAINING CORPS

Marching on Westminster street in the Armistice Celebration, November 11, 1918

Photograph from the Providence Journal

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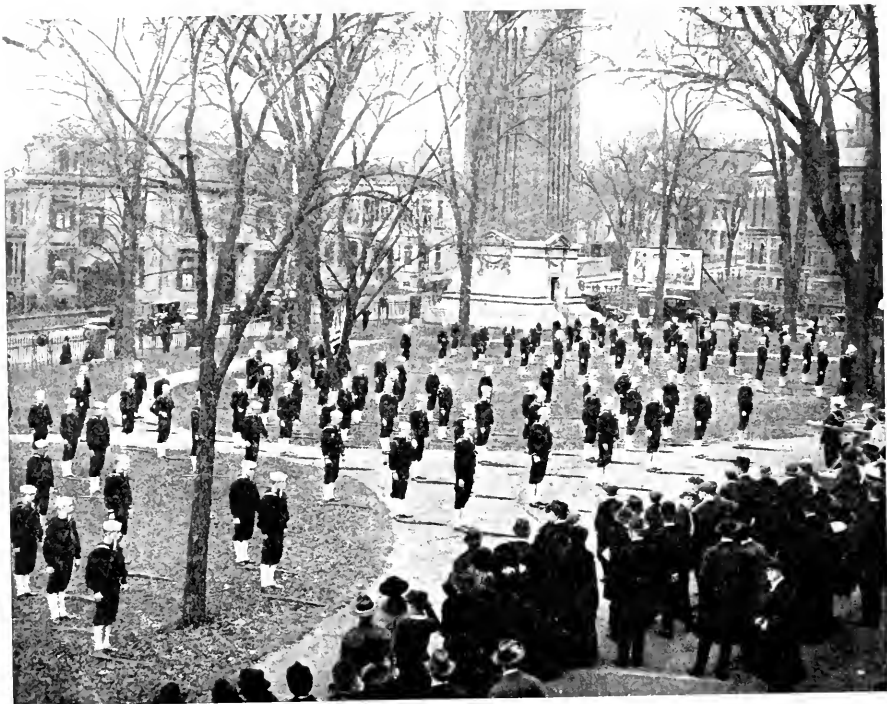
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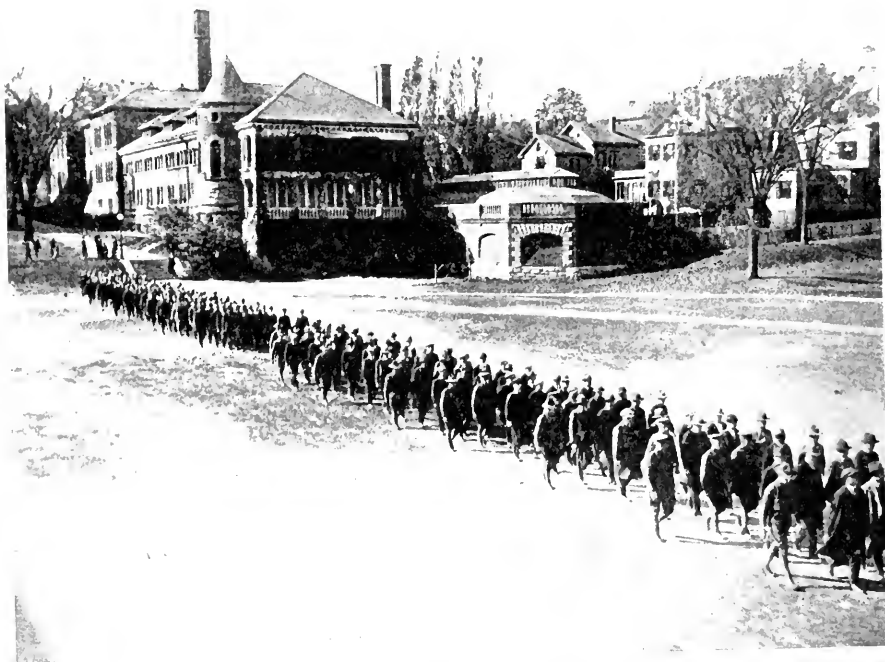
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BROWN NAVAL TRAINING UNIT IN GYMNASTIC DRILL



GOING TO A FOOTBALL GAME IN QUARANTINE TIME

During the influenza epidemic the undergraduates marched in military order to Andrews Field
 Photographs on this and succeeding pages by A. E. Sims

BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

VOL. XIX

PROVIDENCE, DECEMBER, 1918

NO. 5

BROWN'S WAR-TIME MONEY NEEDS

By Robert B. Jones, '07

THE SITUATION IN A NUTSHELL

The underlying facts of Brown University's probable 1918-19 deficit are as follows:

On Commencement Day, 1919, the University will show a year's deficit amounting to approximately \$150,000.

This represents nothing more or less than a war-time sacrifice on the part of the old college.

Immediately upon the declaration of war a large proportion of the student body were called to the colors with the National Guard commands to which they belonged. Another large proportion volunteered at the first call.

Volunteering kept up, with smaller groups of men leaving the campus from time to time until, at the War Department's order, the accepting of volunteers ceased and the whole problem of raising the necessary military forces was left to the draft system.

The draft took another considerable group away from the campus.

Brown, in the space of a few months, was placed in the position of supporting a big-college equipment for a small-college student body.

No one complained. Brown was mobilizing her forces and marching to the front, glad of her chance to serve. But the beginnings of the threatened deficit took root at that time and began to grow. Last year there was a deficit which was taken care of by the Loyalty fund and a few large gifts. This year's deficit will be

one which only concerted action by all Brown men can care for.

In the fall of 1918 the opportunity to make the college a government training school for Army and Navy had been accepted, after a summer of the most gruelling plan-laying labor on the part of Faculty, Corporation and Trustees' committees.

A Government contract for Brown.

But this was not like the contracts which have been the financial salvation of some of the nation's industrial concerns.

There was no profit in it for Brown. It was just another opportunity to serve, and in serving to suffer—financially.

Every college fit for the work accepted this same chance to serve, but Brown was among the first.

And the deficit grew.

Why?

Brown, a college of only moderate size, could not give the Government "quantity production", and so could not take care of its entire "overhead". Only six hundred men could be fed and housed in the manner the Government required. As a result the cost-per-man of catering for the six hundred exceeded the Government allowance.

Just as many new appliances for the teaching of specialized studies had to be purchased as would have been necessary for a student body of almost twice six hundred. (Much of this equipment, however, can be

looked on as a permanent investment.)

The Government regulations require that in schools such as Brown now is class room divisions shall not exceed fifteen members. The peacetime average division at Brown is thirty men. This meant doubling up the Faculty. (As a matter of fact, the voluntary action of the regular Faculty in taking on greatly increased teaching burdens saved the college from an actual 100 per cent. increase in the teaching staff. In this way the Faculty members have given nobly to help wipe out the deficit). But the teaching force had to be increased materially, and so the cost of instruction per man exceeded the Government allowance.

The deficit kept on growing.

The Government could not leave all the men in attendance throughout the year. First about forty, then a hundred or so, were called into active service. The income to the college that the attendance of these men had provided ceased, but practically all the expenses required by their presence at the university continued.

The deficit kept on growing.

No one can foretell the final re-

sult. This much is known: there *will* be a deficit shown in June. It will approximate \$150,000.

This also is known: there are some 7000 Brown men and friends of Brown who will welcome the opportunity to wipe out this deficit—to wipe it out as a part of *their* war time service.

Usually we are not proud of our family or friends when they run themselves into debt with their eyes open. But in this case we are wonderfully proud of Mother Brown. She has served—served through all her sons—those who have died on the field of honor, those who bear wounds as they come out of the smoke of battle, those who are so fortunate as to come out bearing only crosses and citations for bravery and a splendid record of accomplishment, those who served here at home by giving of their time, energy and substance.

And the loyal band of men who are going to pay up, in large and small amounts, this debt which Mother Brown has so splendidly contracted will be another source of pride to that great community which is Brown University.

WHAT OF BROWN'S FUTURE

In the space at our command we cannot go into intimate detail.

This much is certain:

Brown has grown during her period of war-time service.

She has discovered possibilities within herself never before dreamed of. During the work of intensive training which has been going on behind the Van Wickles Gates some methods have been developed which will be retained from now on, and retained to the incalculable benefit of every man who hereafter comes to the College on the Hill seeking that development which makes him a better American citizen.

Brown, located in a seaport town, is one of only seven similar institutions where a naval unit has been established. With Providence daily assuming new importance as a coastwise and transatlantic port it is only logical to look forward to the time when Brown trained officers will walk the bridge aboard ships of our splendidly re-born merchant marine.

What of Brown's future?

With a deficit of \$150,000 staring her in the face, unpaid, she can look forward to an uphill climb, to a long fight for recovery from her honorable, war-won wounds.

Under such unthinkable circum-

stances she would become a college with a past—a splendid past, it is true.

But a college with a past like hers deserves a splendid future.

Her sons and her friends will see to it that the doors of the future are kept open for her to march through to the greater usefulness her two war years have placed before her.

METHOD OF RAISING THE WAR EMERGENCY FUND

<p>War Emergency Fund OF BROWN UNIVERSITY</p> <p>I will give to the War Emergency Fund \$ payable March 1st, June 1st, Sept 1st, 1919. (Strike out all but date or dates wanted)</p> <p>Name Class</p> <p>Address</p> <p style="text-align: right;">191</p> <p><small>Notice will be sent you shortly before payment is due.</small></p>	<p><small>Fill out either check or pledge and send it to your class agent.</small></p> <p style="text-align: right;">191</p> <p>Dear Class</p> <p>Enclosed please find pledge check for \$ for the Brown War Emergency Fund</p> <p>Yours truly,</p> <p>Address</p> <p>Class</p> <p><small>Saves you writing a letter.</small></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Brown Appeals to her Loyal Sons</p> <p>No 191</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><small>Write plainly the name of your Bank and City.</small></p> <p>PAY to the order of CORNELIUS S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer \$ of the Brown War Emergency Fund</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Dollars</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><small>Write it Large on the War Tablets of Old Brown.</small></p>
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Solicitation by class agents to be basis of campaign. Record of results by classes to be kept and published from time to time. Work starts January 1st, 1919. Big celebration in June. Brown's greatest Victory Commencement. Brunonians from the fighting front will probably be present in June.

Previous to Brown's most glorious of all Commencements in June, 1919, there is a great and very practical work for her sons and friends to do. A sum approximating \$150,000 must be raised to wipe out the deficit which will represent, in terms of money, a part of the College's war-time sacrifice and service.

To raise this sum a committee has been appointed with Walter C. Wyckoff of New York as chairman and Cornelius S. Sweetland of Providence, the treasurer of the University, acting as committee treasurer. As this issue of the Monthly goes to press the other members of the committee are as follows: Ira Barrows, '83, Edwin Farnham Greene, '01, and Paul C. Dewolf, '05. Other names may be added to this list later.

A group of class agents will be mobilized, and communications soliciting gifts will be sent by them to the members of the classes they repre-

sent. Special agents will distribute information regarding the War Emergency Fund to friends of Brown and will offer them the opportunity to give again the generous aid they have so often afforded the University in the past.

About January 1st, 1919, blanks, like the one illustrated above in miniature, will be sent to Brown men and friends of the college. These blanks, in themselves, are interesting, as they are designed to simplify the mechanics incidental to the making of a subscription to the fund. The left hand section is a pledge blank, the centre section a blank which, when filled out, saves the subscriber the necessity of writing a letter to his class agent; the right hand section is a check to be used by those who wish to make immediate payment of their gifts.

On the pledge blank the payment dates appear as March 1st and September 1st, 1919. The pledge may be made payable, at the subscriber's discretion, on one, two or all of these dates, depending on whether he wishes to pay in a lump sum or in installments.

It is known that Brown men will make a generous response to this call for help by their Alma Mater. There is no question that they will accept

gladly their part of the old college's war sacrifice. It is urged, however, that they be as prompt as they are generous in sending in their replies to the appeal, that the University may, at the earliest possible date, feel the firm footing on which the wiping out of the deficit will again place it.

Then comes Commencement in June! It will be such a Commencement as Brown has never known. It will be our Victory Commencement, a time when Brown men in khaki and naval blue from the nation's far-flung fighting fronts will be back with us in considerable numbers,—a time when these who could not serve as combatants will greet and salute the fighters,—a time when the fighters will greet and salute those who served splendidly on the home front to make victory possible for the heroes whose actual service and suffering finally attained the great end.

It will be a Commencement you cannot afford to miss. There will not be another like it in your lifetime,—and though we glory in it at this

time, as we think over the events which have made it possible we offer up a heart-felt prayer that there may never be occasion for another like it.

You will see, on the old campus, Brown heroes of the sea, the land and the sky. You will walk, though only in isolated cases will you know them, among heroes, Brown heroes, of the counting house, the factory, the industrial organization. You will rub shoulders with Brown heroes of those great welfare organizations which went to the camps and to the fighting front to serve as "non-combatant soldiers" and among whose ranks, though they bore no arms, death from shell, torpedo, gas and bomb has left its gaps.

And as you walk among them they will know you as one who has served his college and his country bravely and faithfully as it was given him to serve. For through the war, just as in the raising of this Brown University War Emergency Fund, the battle cry of the great Brown Army of some seven thousand men has been "Service"!

THE WAR FUND COMMITTEE

The Advisory and Executive of the Corporation at a recent meeting voted as follows:

"WHEREAS, The University, mindful of its opportunity to render great and peculiar service to the country, has, through its constituted authorities, deliberately decided to devote every effort and resource to the purpose of adapting itself aggressively to the Nation's service in the war and in the readjustment to follow the conclusion of peace; and

"WHEREAS, To this end its work has been reorganized with the necessary consequence of greatly increased expenditure, now, therefore, it is

"*Voted*, That a committee of three men be appointed—to be called the 'War Fund Committee'—who shall have power to add to their number and to appoint sub-committees, whose duty it shall be * * * to secure by subscription the funds needed to meet such increased cost."

In accordance with this vote the following committee has been appointed:

Walter C. Wyckoff, '95, Chairman

Ira Barrows, '83

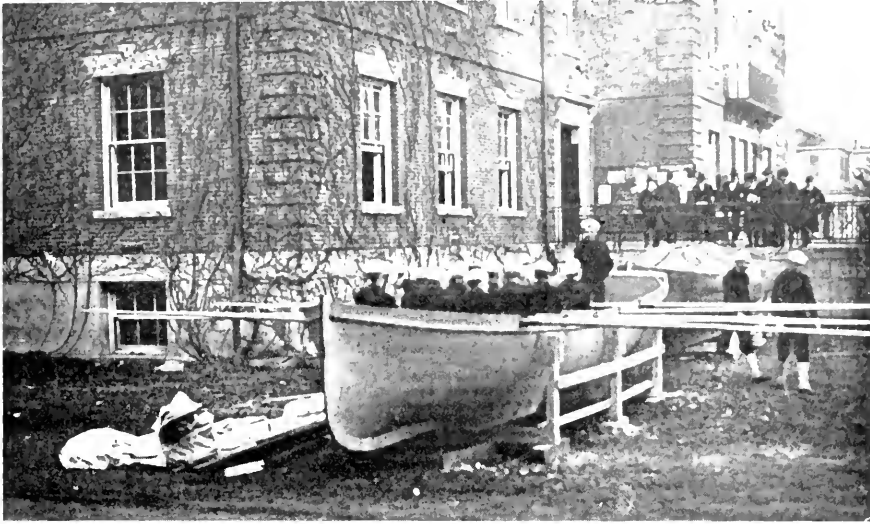
Paul C. DeWolf, '05

Edwin Farnham Greene, '01

Solon C. Kelley, '86

NAUTICAL TRAINING AT BROWN--PRESENT AND FUTURE

By Clarkson A. Collins, Jr.



BOAT DRILL ON LINCOLN FIELD

"Has Brown done its part in the war?"

Ask this question of any one familiar with the activities of the Brown Naval Unit and the answer will be an emphatic "Yes".

The Naval Training Unit personifies the spirit shown by the college since the declaration of war — a spirit of patriotic energy and foresight, well directed and efficiently applied. In saying this I do not overlook the excellent work done by the Army Unit—the S. A. T. C. and other departments of the University. It happens, however, that I have been in touch with the Naval Unit and can speak of it from personal knowledge.

You remember the quiet atmosphere of old Manning, a quiet perhaps intensified by the silent statues which inhabited the lower floor. That quiet has been broken. The statues are still intact, but stand crowded into a corner behind a wooden partition. Manning Hall is

the headquarters of the Naval Training Unit.

An interesting place is this first floor of Manning for Brown men who knew it in other days. As you enter the front room—several partitions have divided "Statuary Hall" into different rooms—one of the first objects you will note is a large blackboard on which is written, among other things, "Uniform of the day". And there you will find described in detail, from shoes to cap, the uniform which you will have already seen on the sentry who paces before the building under the muzzles of two machine guns and a field piece.

To the right of the blackboard is a row of yeomen, each busy at a typewriter. To the left, a bluejacket is reporting to a petty officer. At a desk another petty officer is busy assigning various tasks to men of the Unit. The door to the right leads into the office of Rear Admiral John R. Edwards, who commands the

Unit, and his chief assistant, Ensign Grafton.

You will always find the Admiral busy. But if you are fortunate he may take a few minutes off for your benefit. He will show you through what is known aboard ship as the "slop chest" — the repository for clothing and personal equipment. The "slop chest" at Brown contains over \$40,000 worth of clothing—and there is nothing shoddy about it. It is regular Navy equipment. He will point out the two Navy barges standing on cradles between Manning and the Union. The Unit has not tasted salt water as yet but gets its training in the barges. The Admiral will point out in his office the variety of nautical instruments used in classroom work, and will probably call your attention to an interesting object—a perfect scale model of the U. S. S. New Hampshire, complete in every detail from keel to truck.

I wish you could have stood, as I did, in the Harris Room of the John Hay Library, on a Saturday afternoon early in November, looking out over the front campus. The weekly review and inspection of the Naval Unit was being held. Two-hundred and fifty strong, headed by a drum corps that made the blood tingle, it went through its paces before Admiral Edwards and the inspecting officer who stood on the steps of Manning. Inspection of arms, setting up drill, signal practice, marching in varied formations—that was the program.

Under our historic elms, in the shadow of the Carrie Tower, with the windows of old U. H. looking down upon them—U. H. which resounded to the tread of our French Allies over a century ago—those two long lines of navy blue formed a picture of life at Brown during the war which was worth going miles to see.

ONE OF SEVEN

Brown alumni will be interested to know that Brown is one of only seven colleges in the country at

which Naval Training Units have been established. The other six are Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Dartmouth, and the Universities of Pennsylvania and California. Numerically Brown is the smallest of the seven. She is far from last in the accomplishments of her Unit. That she has been unusually successful in this regard is due to four things—the sterling work performed by Admiral Edwards, the whole-hearted cooperation given him by the University, the good will shown by the Naval Station at Newport, and the spirit of the students in the Naval Unit.

BROWN AND THE HIGH SEAS

Few men alive today can remember the clipper ship era. Those were days of triumph for America on the high seas. From 1835 to 1860 our flag was flown on every ocean. American ships, with their long swift hulls and tall masts, crowded every port of the world.

Those were the days when American tea clippers, such ships as the Flying Cloud, the Great Republic, the Sovereign of the Seas, and the Comet, sailed rings around every foreign ship they met—when the ships of our competitors rotted in Chinese ports unable to get cargoes while American vessels carried tea at a premium, a premium earned on account of their speed.

Then came the iron ship, the development of railroads, the Civil War. Our flag vanished from the sea.

Now the renaissance of America in world commerce is at hand. What part is Brown to play in this new era? It should be an important part.

Brown is a nautical college in location. Let her also be one in fact. The country will need officers for its merchant ships. It will need naval constructors and architects. It will need men versed in knowledge of the sea, of ships, of foreign countries, from many different viewpoints.

Brown must supply these men.



A MILITARY PICTURE WITH AN ACADEMIC BACKGROUND

The present Naval Training Unit gives the foundation upon which to build. It is a foundation which must not be left unused. Brown is now teaching navigation as a part of the art of war. She must teach it as part of the art of the commerce of peace. Brown has a model of that fighting ship, the New Hampshire. In the future let her students study the model of an American merchant ship.

NAVAL TRADITION IN RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island has been described as a "narrow strip of land surrounding a large body of water".

It is undoubtedly due to this physical peculiarity that the State, especially during the first half of the last century, figured so largely in the naval annals of the country and played such an important part in building up the maritime commerce of the young republic.

On Narragansett Bay was lit one of the torches which finally resulted in the fierce fire of the Revolution. There probably is no Rhode Islander who does not know that story of the burning of the British ship *Gaspee* on the night of June 9th, 1772.

During the Revolution the privateers *Argo* and *Montgomery*, among other Rhode Island vessels, struck fear into the hearts of British seamen. The *Yankee* of Bristol was the most famous and successful privateer of the war of 1812. During her victorious career she fought many battles, captured nine ships, twenty-five brigs, five schooners and a sloop, and brought home cargoes valued at \$3,000,000.

Rhode Island has contributed to the Navy such men as Esek Hopkins, who was the first "Commander in Chief of the Navy", so appointed by Congress in 1775. Perry, the victor at Lake Erie, was another son of Rhode Island.

Among merchant ships there never has been a more famous one than the "*Ann and Hope*," launched in 1797 and lost on Block Island in 1806. Although only of 550 tons she was a large ship for her day and the pride of the entire Atlantic coast.

To her and to her follower, the second "*Ann and Hope*", as well as to other ships in the Brown and Ives fleet, Brown University owed much in the early days of the last century.

It is obvious that as a Rhode Island and college Brown has a nautical

precedent to follow and nautical traditions to live up to. No college in the country is better situated to be the seat of a nautical school. No college has made a better beginning in that direction.

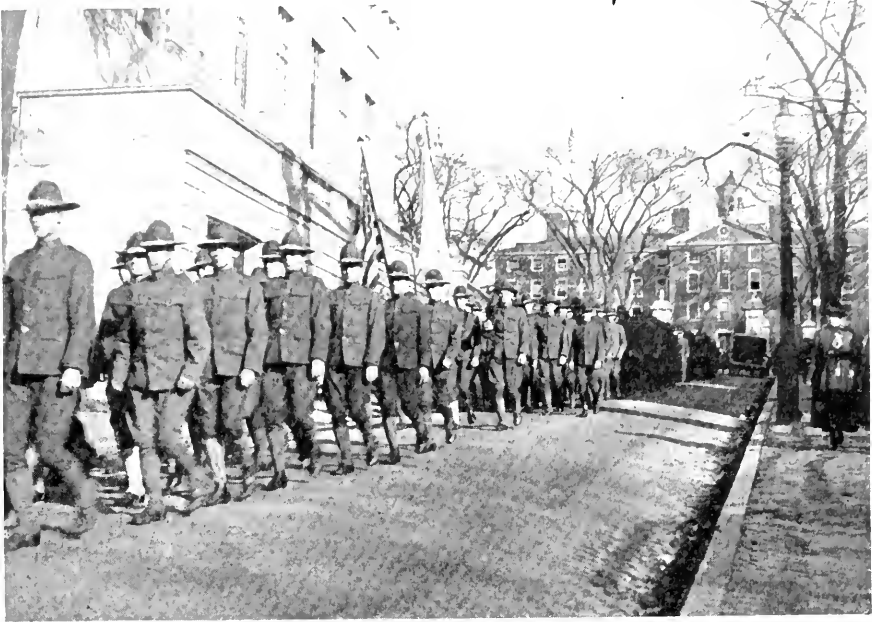
Unquestionably, the Naval Training Unit at Brown will be in existence for some time to come, possibly for another two years.

Before the Unit is disbanded the enviable reputation Brown is already gaining for its naval courses will have been greatly increased. That reputation and the work already done by the Faculty and the Corporation must be used as the key-stone to a permanent Nautical Department.

BROWN ALUMNI IN SERVICE AND WAR WORK
Excluding Those Who Were Undergraduates at the American
Declaration of War

Class	Army	Navy	War Work
1859.....	1	..	..
1866.....	..	..	1
1871.....	..	..	1
1873.....	..	..	4
1875.....	..	..	3
1876.....	..	..	1
1877.....	1	..	..
1879.....	..	..	2
1880.....	1	..	2
1881.....	..	..	4
1882.....	..	..	1
1883.....	..	..	4
1884.....	1	..	4
1885.....	1	..	1
1886.....	2	..	11
1887.....	..	..	5
1888.....	..	..	2
1889.....	1	..	3
1890.....	..	..	3
1891.....	1	..	5
1892.....	1	..	4
1893.....	1	..	6
1894.....	2	..	10
1895.....	1	1	7
1896.....	2	1	11
1897.....	7	1	14
1898.....	7	2	5
1899.....	5	1	6
1900.....	2	1	9
1901.....	3	1	5
1902.....	10	1	10
1903.....	3	1	10
1904.....	9	1	3
1905.....	13	2	11
1906.....	8	4	7
1907.....	19	6	7
1908.....	21	4	11
1909.....	26	3	20
1910.....	15	5	8
1911.....	29	5	8
1912.....	42	4	7
1913.....	41	7	11
1914.....	45	8	5
1915.....	101	18	13
1916.....	69	11	9

FACULTY IN SERVICE AND WAR WORK
Army Navy War Work
9 .. 10



BROWN STUDENTS' ARMY TRAINING CORPS

A BROWN AVIATOR

(From letters of Lieutenant Joseph B. Bowen, Brown '15. Killed in action in France, September 7, 1918)

May, 1917, Urania, La. I shall enlist at the first opportunity. Cannot go now, for Chappy* says he will hold up the degree of anybody who leaves even a day early. We have worked too hard and too long to throw up the reward unless necessary. It is true that the aviator's job is dangerous, but death has never held any dread for me; in fact, I think I have a philosopher's point of view, and I can look on it as an interesting experience that will come sooner or later. I shall hope and pray that I may be killed outright rather than come back maimed, but God's will be done.

July, 1917. Those who object to my volunteering ought to realize that

it is both the duty and the privilege of every man of the proper age to serve his country on the field of battle. It is only the physically unfit who are justified in raising crops and making munitions as their share. This country never declared war for a more worthy cause nor on greater provocation. I am not married and therefore should go at once, but even if I had a wife and children I should consider it my duty to go if the war lasts much longer; for it is a clear case of doing the fighting abroad while the loved ones at home are in safety, or of waiting till the enemy lands on our shore and brings destruction upon us with no allies to aid. It does not matter when a man dies, but how.

Dec., 1917, Texas. In regard to the commission offered me as inspector of wood, I carefully considered the matter when I started at the aviation school. I fully realize that it would be easier for my family

(*Professor Herman H. Chapman, beloved of Yale Forestry School students.)

if I chose a line of work that would keep me in this country, or at least away from the firing line, but this is a matter that will affect my self-respect and my conscience as long as I live, and if I give up flying, which I felt it was my duty to choose, I shall always have a haunting memory that I played the coward and took the easiest course. And if I am going to risk my life, I wish to do it where I can be of the greatest use, and the Air Service is far above all others in the value of the individual man. There are many men who have not the right nerves and make-up for aviators who can become good inspectors.

Jan., 1918. I am always anxious to get a plane and sail, sail, sail. You can rise into a warm layer of air, and then as you watch the ground far below, you seem to be lazily floating away into a life of unreality. The earth and its troubles seem small and puny and unreal, as do the towns and fields and woods far below. To me, there comes a sweet peace and a welcome sense of solitude, like that I have found in the deep forests, in which I hope to be again some day.

March 31, England. Yesterday six of us flying officers arrived at this camp. We were chosen for instruction in scout flying, which, you know, is the highest branch of aviation, for the scouts are the fast fighters, the kingbirds of the air. It is up to us to make good, for we are almost the first Americans to be trained at this station, there being only one ahead of us.

April 30. My instructor asked if I wanted to go on a long cross-country flight and bring back a new machine. Of course I was delighted. was a beautiful day with a few thin white clouds that near the horizon looked like the combing white-caps of our Schoodic Lake. The machine was well-rigged and while the engine purred steadily, I sat back and enjoyed myself thoroughly. The air was unusually clear and distant objects were very sharp so it was no

trouble to keep track of the map and make allowance for the rising wind. It was great fun to be alone so high in the pure air and bright sunshine, and watch the smoking cities, and fields of every shade of green, brown and gray passing by, with here and there a flash of white light reflected from winding rivers, angular canals or small reservoirs of every shape. I was not at all pleased to spot the camp right under my nose.

May 6. Had an interesting experience today. I went off in a scout and flew through low-hanging clouds into sunshine above, to find myself in the midst of the most wonderful scenery I have ever seen in my life. The top of the cloud blanket, instead of being somewhere near level, as is usually the case, was a very irregular mass of tremendous great glistening mountains, and the numerous deep valleys were black with shadows so that the white pinnacles glittered in sharp contrast. Some of the mounds were thirty-five hundred feet tall, huge swelling pyramids like true mountains. It was a stupendous spectacle and how I did wish for a panoramic picture! It is a pity that such scenes cannot be reproduced for everybody to enjoy. I could have spent days exploring the deep valleys and canyons.

May 22. Four of us Americans are back from a hurried trip through Scotland. Of course I have seen Edinburgh before, but this time had a trip that would not have been possible in pre-war days. A British admiral placed a submarine chaser at our disposal, and you can imagine where we went and what we saw! It was grand in more senses than one. We spent the rest of the time in the Trossachs and on the lakes. These lakes are just as pretty as the Italian ones, but lack the wonderful purple and gold sunset colors that cling more or less all day to the hills of Italy and Switzerland. We reached camp tired, happy, and with less than two dollars cash between the four, to find the American mail in.

My share was twenty-five letters and three packages.

May 24. The British authorities at this post tried to get me appointed as an instructor, but the U. S. headquarters in London said "No." I should have been glad to become a staff member of this squadron, for they are an exceptionally fine bunch of men. Then, as an American, I would be pleased to do something for the British service and help train their men, for they have done much for the Americans.

July 1. You will remember the fields of deep red poppies on the continent. There is one rather poor hayfield here that is just a crimson flame from the air, and adjoining is a field of bright yellow buttercups. If people could see in a painting the brilliant riots of color we see from a plane, they would say the artist had lost his head. Even such great contrasts as I mention, seen from a great height and distance, blend into a wonderful mosaic of surpassing splendor.

July 22, France. I have just come back from my first trip over the lines where we scouts accompanied the bombing planes. Several squadrons took part and there were about seventy planes. We crossed the lines more than three miles high, so could see nothing of the battle below, except the flashes of big guns and smoke of bursting shells. Even the trenches were indistinguishable, but shell craters stood out sharply in the green fields. From our great height they looked like small pits made by ant lions. We were not shelled by the archies* until just before we reached our objective well behind the German lines. We slowly zigzagged or spiralled and circled until the bombers below finished their work. I was watching two streamers of smoke from the railroad station and storehouses far below, that denoted fires breaking out, when a crowd of Hun planes appeared. The archies

stopped shelling. Our lower scout formation immediately dove and gave battle, while the one I belonged to remained sailing around above to watch and prevent any hostile ^{Huns} climbing above ours that were fighting. The fight was sharp and short. More than six Huns went tumbling down and two of our planes. The Germans soon had enough and dove to protection from their guns, while our planes, having accomplished their job, sailed away toward the setting sun.

August 12. There is a crack German 'circus' opposite us, Richthofens. We have had several scraps and the honors are about equally divided. They very nearly got me the other day. It was really my own fault that I was shot up, because I was not watching behind me and let a bunch of Huns get on my tail while I was fooling with a jammed machine gun. The first I knew of their proximity was when a stream of bullets came tearing through my plane and I heard the pop-pop-pop of the guns. I started to throw my machine all over the sky, and a quick glance behind showed seven Huns. The top formation, which should have prevented such a surprise, did not see the enemy, but my own formation saw what was up and came back and jumped on the Huns. Providence was surely with me, for the man flying opposite failed to return. Twenty-two bullets pierced my plane and it was so badly damaged that it was condemned as useless. The closest went through my flying suit.

Another day our squadron was sent to bomb bridges behind the lines over which retreating Germans were escaping. We had to dodge in and out of clouds, and every time we appeared, archies, machine guns, rifles, and sometimes field guns, let fly. I lost the others and wandered around alone, but everything missed my machine. I capered about till I found a Hun airdrome. Tried to hit some of their machines lined up on the ground but missed. They pep-

*Archies: anti-aircraft guns.

pered me with machine guns and kept me so on the jump that I could not return an effective fire. Then a ~~squadron~~ of German pilots got off the ground and started after me, so I climbed into the clouds and went home. The flying corps as a whole had many machines missing that day.

August 18. Went out alone and found an enemy two-seater doing artillery observation. I let fly at him and he beat it for Germany, firing explosive bullets all over the sky. I followed, but the archies began popping and I remembered it was dinner time and went home.

August 26. Had fun to-day in the clouds, practicing flying in a straight course. I have written before how hard it is to fly in clouds and go in the direction intended. If the pilot does not watch his instruments and at once correct each slight deviation of his machine, he loses all sense of direction, and also control of his plane. His engine slows and then goes faster and faster. The wires of the machine begin to shriek and yell. Then the compass seems to go crazy. He may pull up his joy-stick, which ordinarily would slow the plane, but instead this action only increases its speed. Next, he notices that the safety belt is pressing his stomach and chest, and thereby knows that this alone is keeping him from falling out of the plane, and he may be upside down, though he feels no discomfort. Nine times out of ten, all he can do is to shut off his engine and sit and wait till he bursts out of the cloud at a speed of 150 miles an hour and sees the earth spinning round and round the point at which the nose of his bus is aimed, so fast that everything is a greenish gray blur. At last he understands that he is in a spinning nose dive. Then all he has

to do is to kick the opposite rudder and put his joy-stick neutral,—the earth makes one last turn, flattens out and resumes its everyday aspect.

August 29. The Huns are again concentrating their machines on this part of the line. Twice lately they have jumped on this squadron and we have come out second best, though we did hold the field in the end. My roommate is missing.

September 4. There are numerous aerial combats every day and they always end by the Hun running for safety. But he is a shrewd fighter and often the toll of Allied planes mounts high. His game is to drop on a small group of our planes, make a swift attack and scuttle for safety before another group can come to the rescue.

The other day we squared accounts with the Huns and dropped several of their busses. I think I got a Hun in the scrap, but was too busy to see what happened to him, and so could not get it officially confirmed. We are not credited with a Hun unless two or more people see him crash into the ground or burst into flames. Usually our fights take place so far over hostile territory that nobody on our side of the lines can see the scrap. Often you cannot stop to watch a machine you have shot down, for some other Hun may be trying to get you, and, even if you could watch it falling, it is ten to one that you lose sight of it before it has dropped the three miles or more to earth.

“It does not matter when a man dies, but how.” In this terrible war, where Youth has been crucified to save the world, three things shine like stars in the night of the nations; unselfish love, unfaltering patriotism, and courage that smiles at death itself.

Up to November 14th, Brown admitted new students who were graduates of high schools, or soon to graduate, if they were eligible for the Student Army Training

Corps or for the Naval Unit. This action was taken because of new rulings received from the Government allowing late induction into these organizations.

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT

France, Sept. 16, 1918.

Dear Miss ———:

Since my last letter to you, we have passed through some thrilling and glorious experiences, also experiences not quite so glorious. Just the day after I wrote you the great Allied offensive began opposite Chateau Thierry and northward to Soissons.

Our division was in the thick of the fighting and accomplished some of the most important objectives of the fight north of Chateau Thierry. We in the artillery sometimes went right up behind the infantry and saw things and heard things that we never thought we should see and hear. The total advance of our particular division was about thirty miles, every bit of the way of which was bitterly contested. We often advanced at night under heavy shell fire and lost four men one night as we entered a new position. Toward the last, however, the Boches were so far ahead on the run that our heavy guns, with their rather slow horse power, had some trouble to keep up. The aeroplane, which seems to be the most effective weapon the Germans have left, of course caused much trouble to our advancing forces, as is always the case in any great offensive. It is the last spiteful gap of the enemy, although many times its destruction is really astounding. We were troubled by these birds of prey constantly and they swooped down on us many times, covering fields and woods with their machine gun fire, but we generally met them with a barrage of machine gun and anti-aircraft shells.

Finally, our division was relieved and we went back into reserve rest billets for a week. While there, in company with one of our lieutenants and Dan Millar, who was a classmate of mine in college, I went to Paris. I spent an even 48 hours there and it was one of the most de-

lightful 48 hours of my life. Paris is a marvelously beautiful city, and to a soldier whose experience has been mostly with rather unsanitary peasant towns, or towns laid in ruins, it was almost unbelievable to be suddenly transplanted into this beautiful, live city, which is still gay, although at heart it is very sad. We spent the first night at the former Hotel de Pavilau, now known as the Y. M. C. A. hotel, for it is owned and managed by the Y. M. C. A., and army men are its sole patrons. It is a wonderful hotel, with a cuisine of combined French and American food, which is delightful. We had a fine room with a bath, which was a great luxury, after taking baths for five months from canvas buckets. The first day we spent almost entirely in sight seeing and we didn't miss anything worth seeing. I forgot to mention that the first night we went to the "Casino de Paris," where they presumably put on musical comedies in the American fashion. It seemed all very Frenchy to us, but the audience which strolled around the promenades more than it sat still was very interesting. Officers and enlisted men of all the Allied armies were there, perhaps the most picturesque being the Australians, with belted swagger coats and their flapped-up campaign hats. American aviators predominated, however, and someone volunteered to remark that a few of them could be used to advantage upon the Western front, as American planes were really sadly lacking in the offensive.

Notre Dame was, to me, the most wonderful single building to see, although they were all wonderful. The Champs Elysees and the Bois de Boulogne were very fascinating, as also the Boulevards of the town. We had lunch and spent a couple of hours at the American University Union, which is housed in the magnificent Royal Palais Hotel. That night we wanted to be really Paris-

ian, so we ate in the Cafe de la Paix, at the junction of the boulevards opposite the Opera. The meal we had was more dainty than filling and was "trop chere," as the French say, but we enjoyed it nevertheless. That night we went to the Opera Comique and saw a very creditable performance of "Pagliacci" and "Cavaleria Rusticana." That night we stayed with Lieutenant _____ at the Continental, one of the finest of Paris hotels, and arose luxuriously at 9.30 in the morning and had breakfast in our room. Can you imagine it, and but a short two weeks before we had grabbed black coffee and "corned villie" in the blackness of midnight with shells landing around us.

Our second and last day we spent going the rounds of stores, etc., and seeing more of the city. After a big lunch at the University Union again, we hurried to the Gare de l'Est and were expressed back to our little camp. The next day we entrained and went to a supposedly permanent "rest camp" in Eastern France. Here we stayed ten days and the very day that the first 10 per cent. were to start on their long awaited 10 days' furloughs the Colonel came running in, in the midst of an entertainment, and told us to pack up as we were off for another Front. Of course, along we came, but the hard part of it was that after we got up in the sector they hiked us around the country, as plans were changed and we spent our rest time that way. A week ago, however, the guns went into position and now we are taking part in a real American offensive. I suppose you have read all the details of that in your papers, much more fully than we have them yet. We have made a great advance and that is all we know. How long we shall be on

this Front we haven't the slightest idea.

To-day is a beautiful summer day and I'd like to be walking up Waterman street now or down College Hill. I think I shall walk there about next July 4, for the war will surely be over by then. The Germans are through offensive work forever, I think.

Edward J. Dilts

As usual, I may say that I am well and happy. The wound in my left leg is entirely well. It seems strange for me to be behind the lines living in a homelike manner, a good bed to sleep in, served with excellent meals and a change of clean clothing. It makes a fellow think how dear and sweet life is after he has had eleven hard fighting months on the line, sleeping in dirty cellars, dugouts, and on the hard ground, eating where you can and when you can, and for weeks never getting a chance to take the clothes off that you have been working in and sleeping in. Then again, I feel homesick and lost at times when I think of my battery and fellows whom I fought long side of in every big engagement that Americans took part in. However, there are not many left who are regulars, but just the same my heart and soul was in the battery.

Give my regards and best wishes to all.

John G. Moriarty, ex-'18,
with Battery A, 7th Field Artillery

(Mr. Moriarty is a member of the Division which was the first to step on French soil, the first in the trenches to hold a sector in Picardy, in the Battery that fired the first American salvo, in the battle of Cantigny, the first American victory fought and officered by American soldiers.)

BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

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DECEMBER, 1918

The Brown Alumni Monthly cannot undertake to return manuscripts sent to it for publication unless they are accompanied by sufficient postage.

BROWN'S SERVICE

If the Government were able to take care of Brown's deficit of \$150,000.00, in what would Brown's service to the Government consist?

In the service of her sons in the Army and Navy?

In the service of her sons in civilian war work?

What of the sons of Brown who have been prevented by circumstances from serving in any *direct* way?

They will welcome the opportunity to wipe out this deficit that it may be said of Brown: "Her service to the nation in its crisis was not only high but also *complete*."

THE STUDENTS' LIBRARY AT BROWN

The Brown University Library offers to the undergraduate a cultural opportunity that is probably unequalled at any university or college in America. This is the Students' Library as distinguished from the University Library as a whole.

Those who have looked through a large telescope like that at the Ladd Observatory will remember that the astronomer did not focus the telescope directly but by means of a small parallel telescope fastened to the side of the larger instrument. This is called the finder, and is used because the very magnifying power of the great telescope creates a difficulty in focusing it directly, while the low power of the small instrument enables it to be easily trained upon the object desired. As in the case of the great telescope so in the case of a great library. Its very extent makes it unwieldy, and where the purpose is rather to find than to study exhaustively, the extent of its resources tends to defeat its own end.

When the University Library was transferred in 1878 to its new building provided by the will of John Carter Brown, its volumes numbered less than fifty thousand. While these were more than the undergraduate needed, still the excess was not so great as to cause confusion; but when the number of volumes had grown to one hundred thousand, and was increasing in like proportion, it became evident to anyone who watched the use of the Library by undergraduates that they were becoming confused by the abundance of the choice offered them; as the proverb has it: "They could no longer see the wood for the trees." The Librarian then determined that when the University should have a new building, a prominent place in it should be assigned to what he called the Students' Library, a collection designed first of all for the

undergraduate, one that should not be too large for his needs, but which should contain, as nearly as possible, all the books that he would ever need to refer to during his four years. It should be a collection designed to give him not only information but also inspiration and culture, and relaxation should not be forgotten. When the plans of the John Hay Library were drawn, the main floor of the stack opening out of the reading room was assigned to this collection. Long before the new building was completed, the books had been selected and marked as they stood in the old library; the cards in the catalog were stamped to indicate their new positions, and therefore when the books were moved to the John Hay Library, all that was necessary was to pick them out as they stood scattered on the old shelves and put them up in the new building. It is not professed that the collection is ideal, but the aim has been to make it a working approximation to the ideal library for the undergraduate. It is not a fixed collection. On the contrary, it is all the time being changed both by addition and subtraction, mistakes in inclusion and exclusion being corrected, and new books being added to supersede old ones. The total number of its volumes is about seventeen thousand.

This collection has for eight years been at the disposal of the students of the University. They have free access to its shelves, can use them either for finding a definite book of which they are in search, or for the very valuable form of mental recre-

ation known as browsing. Not all the students have taken advantage of this great and unusual privilege. It is quite certain that some have not realized that such a privilege exists, or realizing, have not appreciated it. In fact, the full appreciation of it is not apt to come until the student leaves the University to go elsewhere. Then when he visits the ordinary large public library and finds himself either shut off from the books or admitted to a wilderness of them, he longs for the freedom and the compactness of the Students' Library which he knew at the University.

Large plans are under consideration for the strengthening and extension of the University Library. They contemplate greatly increased funds for the purchase of books and an equal provision for their care and accessibility. It is thought not too large an ambition to aim at the financial independence of the Library, to provide it with an endowment equal to all its needs, both in equipment and personnel. The Students' Library will not be greatly involved in this expansion of the University Library as a whole, but it will not be overlooked. It has rendered splendid service in the past, and both former and present students who have enjoyed its facilities may be assured that no increase in the resources or activities of the University Library for the benefit of scholars will be allowed to overshadow the Students' Library, which will maintain its place of honor and accessibility as an adjunct to the great reading room of the John Hay Library.

STATUS OF THE S. A. T. C.

The Government has ordered the disbandment of the Students' Army Training Corps throughout the country, Dec. 21. The following article, prepared some weeks ago, is here presented as a matter of permanent record.

The 20-year-old men in the S. A. T. C.

at Brown and other colleges will in general be called into service at the end of the first term or quarter, the 19-year-old men three months later, it has been announced from Washington.

The circular is issued in response to countless inquiries regarding the status of members of the Training Corps and

explains as definitely as is possible how long students will be left at college, what their chances for transfer to officers' training camps are, and how the vacancies created in the college corps by their transference are to be filled.

The text of the letter follows:

Washington, September 28, 1918.

From: The Committee on Education and Special Training.

To: College Presidents and Commanding Officers.

Subject: Length of Courses and Assignment of Students Army Training Corps Soldiers.

1. In answer to a number of questions concerning the Student Army Training Corps this communication is issued to Commanding Officers and College Presidents for the information and guidance of all concerned.

2. The fundamental principle upon which this Corps is established is that it will hasten the mobilization and training of our armies, with particular reference to the selection and training of officer and noncommissioned officer material,—by bringing men into training earlier than would be the case if they waited for their call under the Selective Service Law. In order to accomplish this purpose, the colleges have undertaken to use their organization and facilities for giving intensive training aimed directly at preparing students for admission to officers and non-commissioned officers' training camps and expert technical war work.

Since this training is designed to meet the specific needs of the war program in the shortest possible time, its value cannot be appraised by ordinary academic standards of college admission or the requirements for academic degrees. Colleges may give credit for this work toward their degrees if they desire to do so, but the courses must not be considered, or their results measured, from the ordinary standpoint of college standards and customs. There are no precedents to guide the colleges in this work and hence they have the finest possible opportunity for the exercise of ingenuity and creative imagination.

3. Because of the announced policy

concerning the classification and order of call of registrants under the Selective Service Act it is necessary to classify the student soldiers by age groups, and men of an age group will not in general be retained in the school beyond the time at which their fellow citizens of similar age who do not enter the S. A. T. C. are called to camp under the draft. The Committee is authorized to formulate the program for the S. A. T. C. on the basis of retaining those who are twenty years old for one quarter; those of the 19-year age group for two quarters; and the 18-year-old group for three quarters. This is authorized on the theory of transferring increments of the S. A. T. C. to camps and cantonments at about the same average time that the mass of registrants of the corresponding age groups are being reached in the Selective Draft. This program is subject to change in accordance with military necessities.

The men of the S. A. T. C. are soldiers of the United States subject to orders, and while it will be the general policy to conduct the first months of their training in the college units as above stated, it is impossible to guarantee to any man that he will remain for the stated time, since military necessities may require earlier calls. (*Note.*—As the Officer Training Schools desire monthly increments of candidates and the colleges are to operate on a quarterly basis, certain colleges will probably be asked to close their first "quarter" on Dec. 1, others on Jan. 1, and others on Feb. 1.)

During the first quarter, from Oct. 1 to Jan. 1, the members of the twenty-year age group will be carefully rated and tested by Army methods and will be assigned on Jan. 1 in accordance with their demonstrated qualifications; either to central officers' training schools or to non-commissioned officers' training schools or to Section B of the S. A. T. C. or to cantonments as privates. A relatively small number who have demonstrated their peculiar fitness for further training either in preparation for officers' training camps or for higher technical work, may be assigned to particular schools for further training for a specified purpose and for a limited time.

The number so assigned will be strictly limited to the estimated requirements of the military establishment. Men will not be so assigned for further technical training merely because they happen to be registered in technical schools, like those of medicine or engineering, but only in so far as the needs of the military situation require it and as the students' demonstrated abilities indicate that it will be to the advantage of the Government to give them further training. On the other hand, in order to prevent waste of particularly valuable training scientific talent through the desire of students for commission in the line, every effort will be made in special cases to retain in training men of marked ability in technical lines, because of the need for highly trained experts in the Service.

4. When students are withdrawn from college units for assignment to other organizations, the intention is so far as practicable to fill their places with new recruits. After Oct. 1, these recruits will be selected by Army rating methods and Army examining boards. This selection will be made so as to secure as far as possible, the best available materials from the point of view of ability and maturity, but without explicit reference to the usual college entrance requirements and ordinary academic rating systems. Every young man, whether high school graduate or not, will be permitted to make application for admission to the Student Army Training Corps and every effort will be made to give him a full opportunity to demonstrate his fitness to profit by the training. Candidates for

training in medicine and engineering must be technically qualified to undertake the work.

5. College presidents are urged to make these conditions clear to all applicants for admission in order that every young man may understand clearly what his prospects are in entering the Student Army Training Corps. Particular emphasis should be laid upon the fact that success in winning a commission or the question of continuing in higher study of technical subjects depends both upon the needs of the service and on the student's individual ability. Any impression that entrance in the S. A. T. C. insures admission to officers' schools should be dispelled. Selection will be on a highly competitive basis and unless high standards are reached only a small proportion will be selected.

Any man who does not demonstrate his ability after a fair trial, to profit by the S. A. T. C. training will be transferred to a camp or cantonment to continue his training as a private. It should also be made clear in cases where there are both A and B sections in the same institution, that there is no discrimination between them with respect to selection for officers' schools. These sections are separately designated for administrative purposes only and the best men will be chosen for officers' schools, provided the required standards are met, irrespective of which section they belong to.

6. Every effort should be made to have the men realize the complete import of the above statement.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION
AND SPECIAL TRAINING.

HARVARD AND DARTMOUTH DEFEATED AT FOOTBALL

Owing to the pressure of military duties, the Brown football team had little chance to develop early in the season, as the scores of its first games show. It was beaten by Syracuse University at Syracuse, Nov. 9, 53-0, and by League Island at Philadelphia, Nov. 16, 21-7.

But on Nov. 23 in the annual game

with Dartmouth at Boston, a crowd of 5000 being in attendance, Brown won by a score of 28-0. This triumph was followed on Nov. 23 at the Stadium by a Brown victory over Harvard, 6-3. In the Harvard game Gagnon of Brown kicked two goals from the field, while Harvard kicked one. This was the only scoring.

BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

FACULTY

The engagement is announced of Miss Clara Elizabeth Comstock, '95, of Providence and Professor Walter Goodnow Everett, '85.

Professor Albert E. Rand, now in France, has been appointed secretary of the American Branch of the inter-allied committee for the care of wounded soldiers on the staff of Dr. Joel E. Goldthwait, colonel commanding the Orthopedic Surgery Hospital Service of the United States army in France.

ALUMNI

1876

Professor John Taylor Shaw of Oberlin writes: "That phrase 'aggressive adaptation rather than passive retrenchment' is an admirable description of a forward-looking policy. May all success attend the old College as it thus courageously faces the new day."

1881

Charles Carney Mumford, who died of heart trouble at his home in Providence, Oct. 22, was born in Medford, Mass., Nov. 11, 1860. He spent practically all his life in Providence. His parents, Benjamin G. and Jane D. Mumford, removed from Medford to this city in his boyhood. He received his early education in the public schools of Providence and then entered Brown, graduating in the class of '81 with the degree of A. B. Mr. Mumford studied law in the office of C. M. Van Slyck and was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in 1883. For a year immediately following his admission to the bar he was assistant clerk of the Court of Common Pleas. The following year he was elected as clerk of the Municipal Court of Providence. He left the Municipal Court the following year to become Assistant Attorney General of Rhode Island. He engaged in private practice for a year or so and then removed to Buffalo, N. Y., where for about a year he practiced before the New York courts as a member of the legal firm of Perkins & Mumford. Returning to Providence in 1890 he became associated with Cyrus M. Van Slyck, '76, in the law firm of Van Slyck & Mumford, and this partnership continued for about 15 years, the partners engaging in a large general practice. Meanwhile Mr. Mumford was elected as a member of the House of Representatives from Providence for two terms, 1893-4 and 1903-4. He was made United States Commissioner in 1894 and held that position until 1903. When the new State Superior Court was created by the 1905

Assembly he was elected an associate justice, and assumed office in July of that year. He retired from the bench March 1, 1909, and formed a law partnership with George H. Huddy and Robert S. Emerson, '97, under the firm name of Mumford, Huddy & Emerson. On Oct. 17, 1914, he was appointed one of the trustees of the Rhode Island Company by the Department of Justice. Judge Mumford married Emma Van Slyck, daughter of Nicholas Van Slyck, April 27, 1887. He was a member of All Saints' Episcopal Church and formerly was president of the Churchmen's Club of this city. A son, Nicholas Van Slyck Mumford, is a graduate of Brown in the class of 1912. Judge Mumford had been president of the Providence and Danielson Railroad Company, vice president and director of the Sea View Railroad Company, a director of the Morris Plan Company of Rhode Island and a member of the board of trustees of the Rhode Island Hospital. He was a 33rd degree Mason, and had lately been elected Rhode Island deputy of the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction. He was a member of the University Club and served as its president for three years, and a member of the Providence Bar Club, Rhode Island Bar Association, Wannoissett Country Club, Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Upsilon. Judge Mumford was one of the high-stand men of his class, possessed an extraordinarily quick perception and had at his command a ready and brilliant wit.

1886

Amos Lockwood Danielson, treasurer of the Quinebaug and Wauregan cotton mills, for many years identified with the textile industry, died Oct. 15, at his home in Pawtuxet, aged 55. Death was due to a complication of diseases. Mr. Danielson was born in Lewiston, Me., in 1864, and succeeded his father, John W. Danielson, as treasurer of the Wauregan and Quinebaug mills, many years ago. His office was at 20 Market square, this city. Two years ago Mr. Danielson suffered a nervous breakdown, from which he did not readily recover, and he retired from business about a year ago. He was a member of the Hope and University Clubs. Mr. Danielson is survived by his mother, Mrs. Sarah L. Danielson, and two sisters, Mrs. E. H. Howard and Mrs. Theodore P. Bogert, both of this city.

1892

Richard Olney, Democrat, was re-elected to Congress in the 14th Massachusetts District, Nov. 5, by a plurality of 4397.

William Chauncy Langdon is continuing his notable work as a composer of pageants and director of their performance; his latest production being the centennial pageant of Auburn Theological Seminary, given in October of this year. The book of this pageant is a very handsome pamphlet of 60 pages; it contains prose, verse and motifs and themes of the music.

1893

Robert M. Brown, head of the geology department of the Rhode Island Normal School, has been appointed by the government to investigate the output of gas and oil in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, with headquarters at Pittsburgh. This is war emergency work, combining the investigation of the production and chances for depletion, with the possibilities for future supplies and the probable valuation. The work is under the joint committee of the Internal Revenue office at Washington, a delegation of gas and oil company heads and the U. S. Geological survey. The work must be finished by Dec. 1, when Mr. Brown expects to return to his duties at the Rhode Island Normal School.

1897

Everett Colby is a private in the Tank Corps.

A son was born on Oct. 29 to Mr and Mrs. Ralph B. Harris of Boston. He has been named Ralph B. Harris, Jr.

1898

Dr. William Henry Buffum of Providence died of pneumonia, which followed an attack of influenza, at a hospital in Liverpool, England, on Oct. 13. He was a member of the Rhode Island Naval Hospital Unit, of which his brother-in-law, Dr. George A. Matteson, '96, is director. Dr. Matteson was in Liverpool at the time, the unit having sailed from America only a few weeks before. Dr. Buffum, who was in his 42nd year, had been a practicing physician in Providence for 15 years and was well known among the medical profession. He was connected with the Rhode Island Hospital and the Providence Lying-in Hospital. He went to the Newport hospital last May and sailed for Europe late in September. Dr. Buffum was born in this city, June 25, 1877, the son of George A. (Brown '69) and Harriet M. Buffum. He was graduated from Brown in the class of 1898 with the degree of A. B. He received his degree of M. D. from Harvard Medical School in 1902. On Nov. 1, 1904, he was married in this city to Miss Edith Campbell, daughter of James M. Campbell of Providence, and sister of James Winthrop Campbell, '99. He was a member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity at Brown, of the Agawam Hunt, Harvard Club of Rhode Island, Hope Club, Providence Medical Association, Amos Throop Medical Club and Univer-

sity Club. Dr. Buffum is survived by his wife and one son, William H. Buffum, Jr., in this city, and his mother and one brother, George Mitchell Buffum, both of California.

Rev. Oren N. Bean, who recently died, was born at Brentwood, N. H., July 2, 1871, the son of William T. and Nancy Tuck Bean. When a lad he attended the district school at that place until 14 years of age, when his parents removed to Concord, where he entered the graded school, from which he was graduated. Later he pursued his studies at Colby Academy and at his graduation became a student at Brown, from which he was graduated in the class of 1898. While in college he was a member of the Varsity track team and won many medals, holding the N. E. I. A. A. two-mile record for nine years, and the Brown mile record for many years. After graduation he entered Newton Theological Institution, and after finishing the course there returned to his boyhood home and to the church where he was baptized, and where, in June, 1901, he was ordained to the Gospel ministry. On September 2, 1901, he was united in marriage to Miss Annie M. Hathaway of Taunton, Mass. Mr. Bean's pastorates were as follows: Jericho, three years; East Hardwick, three years; Meredith, five years; Woodstock, N. H., 6 months, from which place, in consequence of a disastrous fire, he resigned his pastorate and took up the pastorate at the Baptist church at Cavendish, Vt., where he remained for five and a half years. While with the Jericho church, he was supply pastor for the West Bolton church, where several were baptized; also while at the Cavendish church he supplied the Felchville church. Mr. Bean was of a cheerful and hopeful disposition, was a devoted husband and friend, and was very sympathetic with the sorrows of others. He was especially interested in people in the common walks of life, and never thought of himself if he could be of service to others. He leaves a devoted wife, a son and two daughters (16, 14 and 10 years of age) and a host of friends to mourn his loss.

1899

Born: at Providence on Nov. 10, a daughter, Ellen Scranton Hunt, to Col. and Mrs. Irving O. Hunt of Wyoming, Pa.

1902

On Sept. 25, 1918, Alfred K. Potter was elected a director and treasurer of the Gorham Mfg. Co., also, on October 30, a director of the Silversmiths Co.

1906

Rev. and Mrs. Horace E. Chandler announce the birth of a son, Charles Horace, on July 10, 1918, at Weihsien, Shantung, China. Mrs. Chandler was formerly Miss Chloe C. Edgerton of Providence.

J. O. Cook, for the last eight years in

the high school at Holyoke, Mass., has left there to take a position at his preparatory school, Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H.

Herbert E. Cory of the University of California has been granted leave of absence to serve on the War Labor Policies Board, Department of Labor, at Washington. His present address is care of Dr. Trigant Burrow, 506 Cathedral st., Baltimore, Md. With him at Baltimore is his mother, Mrs. Benjamin H. (Ella F.) Cory, Brown 1902. It is probable that there is no other instance in the history of Brown of a mother and son having been in college together.

1910

Rev. Allan D. Creelman is now "somewhere in France" as physical director and secretary of the Y. M. C. A. Waiting for him at home in North Grafton, he leaves his wife, Naomi Schofield Creelman, and his one-year-old daughter, Rosalie Joan. Communications for him addressed to Y. M. C. A. Headquarters, 12 Rue d'Agnesseau, Paris, France, will be forwarded. He writes that the "Y" work is wonderful and that he is happy and having the time of his life.

1911

Dr. Paul Appleton, who has received his commission as first lieutenant in the Medical Corps at Camp Greenleaf, Ga., has been appointed instructor in the Medical Officers' School of Military Surgery.

The late Morris J. Wessel just before his death was offered a position on the teaching staff of the Connecticut College for Women, in the Department of Economics and Sociology. A similar offer has now been made to Mrs. Wessel and she will soon begin work at the college.

1913

We are permitted to quote from a private letter from Clarence H. Philbrick, on active service with the U. S. Naval Forces operating in European waters. He writes: "I have just returned from a wonderful visit to war-time London. . . . Since I saw you I have had some strange experiences—some very dangerous, all pretty rugged. For instance, on my return from London, I narrowly missed the horrible 'Leinster' disaster. . . . I have seen all sorts and conditions of fighters and had fascinating talks with them. Everyone is agreed that the Boche is a dirty, dangerous fighter that must be absolutely crushed before peace can be real. All sorts of work have fallen to my lot. I have patrolled Ireland by night, I have swung a pickaxe all day long, painted, crushed rock, and now finally have been so extremely fortunate as to be detailed with Dr. Hammond in the X-ray room. . . . There are eight college men in the enlisted personnel, so I have plenty of good

company—from Brown, Williams and Harvard. . . . It's good to be able to take even so inconspicuous a part in the magnificent work. I am in perfect health and have gained twenty-six pounds."

1914

Irving T. Boardman died Sept. 27, 1918.

1915

Capt. Rowland Hazard McLaughlin, son of Professor Andrew C. McLaughlin of the University of Chicago, one of the most popular young men in the class of 1915 at Brown, died recently of wounds in France. This information was received in Chicago on Nov. 8. Capt. McLaughlin received his wounds while in battle on Oct. 14 with the 314th Field Artillery. He was an all-round athlete, captain of the swimming team, end on the football team, president of the class in his Senior year, head of the debating team and prominent in all college activities. He was a grandson of the late President Emeritus James B. Angell, Brown '49, of the University of Michigan. After his graduation from Brown he was executive secretary at Brown and left to attend the first officers' training camp at Fort Sheridan. There he received a lieutenant's commission and won his promotion to a captaincy on the field in France. A brother, Capt. James B. McLaughlin, is also serving with the American Expeditionary Forces. A wife and son survive him.

William Hughes Eicke of Narragansett Pier was recently killed in action in France. He was a member of Battery C, 103d Field Artillery. He was 24 years old. At college he was a member of Sock and Buskin, and a high stand student, especially in modern languages. He was vice president of the Cercle Francais in his Junior year and took a graduate course at the University of Wisconsin. He enlisted in July, 1917, and was trained at Boxford, Mass.

Frederick W. A. Miller of Ivoryton, Conn., was reported dead of disease in the casualty list of Oct. 22. He was an instructor in the Department of Philosophy and a member of the Zeta Psi fraternity at Brown.

Lieutenant Joseph B. Bowen of the United States Air Service was killed in action in France on September 7. He graduated from Brown in 1915 with the degree of A. B., and in 1917 received from Yale the degree of master of forestry. Directly after completing his work at Yale, he volunteered for service in aviation, was trained as a military pilot at Princeton and Fort Worth, and having received his commission from the United States Government, went abroad in February, 1918, as a member of the 148th Aero Squadron, A. E. F. On arrival in England, he was detached from this squadron and sent to a camp of the Royal Flying Corps for special instruction as a fighting scout, an expression of the opinion held of him by his superior of-

ficers, since only the most skillful and promising aviators are trained to fly the single-seat, fast combat planes. On conclusion of his work at this camp, the British authorities wished to retain Lieutenant Bowen as a permanent staff officer, but he was assigned to active duty and sent to join the 32d Aero Squadron of the Royal Air Force, being one of the four American officers attached to this squadron. On the 7th of September he was flying alone at a great height on the allied side of the lines, looking for enemy aircraft. That evening he was posted as missing, and some days later as killed in action. At the time of his death, Lieutenant Bowen was expecting to be transferred again to the American Air Service. He was the son of Edward S. and Elma S. Bowen of Pawtucket, R. I., and unmarried.

H. W. Harcourt is a 2nd lieutenant, Infantry, Depot Brigade, Camp Upton, L. I., N. Y.

L. S. Hemingway is a 2nd lieutenant, C. A. C., Fort Revere, Mass.

C. H. Higgins is a sergeant, Co. C, 14th Railway Engineers, France.

Victor D. Howard is in the 2nd Co., 101st Supply Train, France.

C. F. Lauer is in Headquarters Co., 316th Infantry, Camp Meade, Md.

H. J. Lawson is in the service in Maryland. Data incomplete.

Edward C. Loud is in the 27th Aero Squadron, Pensacola, Fla.

Albert Mayoh is in the aviation service, France.

Arthur Michelin is a corporal in the 301st Field Artillery, Camp Devens, Mass.

E. V. Mitchell is in Headquarters Troop, 26th Division, France.

J. F. O'Donoghue is a 1st lieutenant of the Machine Gun Company, 301st Infantry, Camp Devens, Mass.

1916

Barclay L. Jones writes these kind words from Westtown School, Westtown, Penn., where he is instructor in chemistry: "It gives me a lot of pleasure to know that the magazine is being kept up during these times and I think those back of it are performing a distinct service, for which some of us are profoundly thankful."

Under date of November 10, First Lieut. Joseph R. Brown, Co. E, 388th Infantry, writes from Camp Cody, New Mexico: "I have recently returned from France, where I was always very glad to read about the doings of Brown."

1919

Flying Cadet John Hull Almy, U. S. Balloon School, Arcadia, California, was commissioned, Nov. 6, 1918, lieutenant in the Regular Army Air Service—Aeronautics.

1920

Second Lieut. George W. Berriman of Tampa, Fla., a member of the class of

1920 of Brown University, who was killed in France July 16, left a legacy of \$1000 to his Alma Mater. Dean Randall received a letter recently from the young man's mother stating that about a year ago her son made a will bequeathing the sum of \$1000 to Brown, and as he had made the supreme sacrifice on July 16 she desired to obtain the Dean's advice as to the proper disposition of the money. Lieut. Berriman was a student at Brown when the United States entered the war and he attended the first Plattsburg training camp in 1917, being commissioned a second lieutenant and assigned to the 167th Infantry, with which he went to France. He was very popular among his fellow students and was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity.

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